

and MANCHESTER

MODS

Alhambra,

STAINING

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AND PLAIN, 1870

SS, MISSSES,

AND INFAN

N. YOUTHS,

AND BOY

of Every Kind—the "S"

rely Cents to Five Dolls

ALSO—

AND COLORED

5 SILKS

Gloves!

HADES!

leather Bags

INERY!

SEASONABLE BONNET

id Partially Trimmed In

id Assortment

LUMES, RIBBON

MENTS, &c.

ATTENTION INVITED.

W. HOUSE

llie, N. B.

L. BLACK

L. EXHIBITION

held in the

REDERICKTON,

ON

Thursday, and Fri

5th, 6th and 7th

370.

with the Officers of

the Throat and Lung

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# CHICAGO POST EXTRA!

SACKVILLE, N. B., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4th, 1870.



**CHICAGO POST**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.  
AT SACKVILLE, N. B.  
Terms:—\$1.50; if paid in advance  
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Messrs. PAGE BROS. JEWELLERS,  
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young lady, by canvassing for Subscribers,  
to obtain a Sewing Machine free! or  
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**BUSINESS CARDS,**  
PROGRAMMES,  
BILLHEADS,  
CIRCULARS,  
BLANKS,  
POSTERS, &c.  
Parties who are in the habit of ordering  
Job Work in St. John will find it advantageous to give us a call.

**"THE CHICAGO POST"**  
may be had at the stores of R. Chase,  
T. Baird, A. Ford, J. Bell, R. M.  
Dixon, and J. Ford, Sackville;  
A. Ford, Westcott; Dorchester:  
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Jolicoeur, R. C. Wry; St. John, J. &  
A. McMillan and R. Hunter.

**Chicigo Post.**

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 4, 1870.

**Nomination Day.**

DORCHESTER, JULY 1st, 1870.

The day was remarkably fine, and  
the train arriving brought numerous  
electors from the Western parishes,  
and a goodly number of visitors,  
who availed themselves of the  
holiday to visit Dorchester and  
witness the proceedings there.  
From the Eastern parishes the  
numerous carriages in every direction,  
showed the electors from that portion  
of the County still retained some  
interest in the election of representatives,  
although they had not the  
facilities of a railway to enable them  
to reach Dorchester with ease. The  
proceedings during the whole day  
were without the excitement which  
has marked the elections of this  
County for some years past, and our  
correspondent "Rate Payer" occupied  
a prominent part in the proceedings.

The Sheriff having opened the  
Court, the following gentlemen were  
nominated as candidates:  
W. J. GILBERT was nominated by  
Adam Tait and others.  
CHAS. WARD by Nathan Lawrence.  
C. G. PALMER by Leonard Dixon.  
J. L. HANINGTON by John Palmer.  
J. BOTSFORD by Jas. McAllister.  
D. L. HANINGTON by David Chapman.  
E. ASHLEY by William Turner.  
ANGUS McQUEEN by George Back.  
P. A. LANDRY by Joseph Cook.  
JOHN LAWERT by Elisha Wheaton.

A poll was then demanded by Geo.  
Back. The candidates then adjourned  
to a temporary platform outside,  
and commenced speaking in the order  
of their nomination.  
W. J. GILBERT, Esq.  
He referred to his former advocacy  
of Confederation, to the Dominion  
Parliament as allowing a wider scope,  
and the ambition of our people. He  
had been requested to come forward.  
He had advocated Confederation but  
now that question is past and gone.  
His advice to the people was to select  
the best men and let the other remain  
at home. If he was elected he  
would discharge his duties independently  
and honestly; if he was not,  
he would bow gracefully to the  
verdict. Owing to other delegates  
coming back from England, before

the British North American Act was  
consummated, the whole matter was  
left in the hands of Tilley and Mitchell.  
It has since been discovered  
they had made a mistake. The  
Province of New Brunswick was  
allowed to go into Union with \$7,  
000,000 as a debt. We were not  
given credit for a great work, the  
European and North American Rail-  
way. When Western Extension is  
through, this road will pay more than  
6 per cent. on the amount it cost. I  
believe the Local Assembly can  
bring a powerful influence to bear to  
rectify this matter. The representa-  
tion of the various counties is not  
fair. The county of Restigouche,  
with a population equal to that of  
Dorchester, has the same representa-  
tion as the whole of this County.  
That is not fair to this County.—  
Eastern Extension cost \$150,000  
more than the Canadian Government  
has paid for it. That sum should be  
returned to our impoverished treas-  
ury. In the management of our  
affairs, the strictest economy should  
be used. The Adams' House at Shediac  
was in the hands of the Government  
when I was in the House. It was a bill  
of expense; and although I lost friends  
by it, I had it sold and thereby effected  
a saving to the country. What  
I have done since I shall not be afraid  
to do again, should your votes give  
me that position. I believe the Leg-  
islative Council should be abolished.  
It has no check on the Local House.  
I speak as I feel about it; and if I  
lose some votes by speaking thus  
plainly, I cannot help it. I am the  
first candidate that announced this  
policy. I believe the election to the  
Local House should take place every  
two years; that would be a whole-  
some law, and with the veto power  
of the General Government would  
be ample check. (Mr. Gilbert then  
quoted from the St. John "Freeman"

to show the extravagance of the Leg-  
islative Council.) Mr. Botsford  
will pardon me for referring to his  
brother. Each of us has enough sins  
of our own to answer for without  
answering for others, and Mr. Bots-  
ford is not responsible for his brother's  
sins. Without reference to his  
indebtedness to the Government, his  
sending home and purchasing "Aunt  
Sallies" and all other sorts of things  
is quite reason enough that he should  
be dismissed. Before incurring an  
expense of \$1800 for contingencies,  
he should have consulted the Govern-  
ment. Will you stand such extrava-  
gance as that? If you do, you will  
have the tax-gatherer at your doors.  
We need all the money we can get  
on our roads and bridges; we have  
none to spare on "Aunt Sallies" and  
cologne and lavender gloves. No  
wonder there is no money to be put  
on roads, and for the repair of bridges.  
We want no white-gloved and  
perfumed gentlemen to represent us.  
I cannot see how the Speaker could  
use thirty pairs of kid gloves during  
a session. We want the Blye River  
Canal. Mr. Burpee was the only  
representative who advocated that  
measure. In the United States the  
local legislators bring great pressure  
upon the General Government; why  
cannot we do the same? I would  
forward that work. The tax on flour  
and on newspapers should be taken  
off. Education is the first duty of a  
legislator; an educated people are  
always prosperous and happy. Do  
you wish to deprive the French peo-  
ple of this county of separate schools?  
As in Quebec I would give each dis-  
trict the right to conduct their own  
schools. Mr. King's school bill would  
entail too many officials and too much  
taxation. I believe in free schools,  
but would not vote for it. We have  
not a fair share of road money; other  
counties get more in proportion. Look  
at the wharves at Shediac and Mon-  
cton; they are all going to ruin.—  
"Is it not a disgrace that if any man  
wants to go to Hillsboro', he will  
have to go half way down to St.  
John. If I am elected, and can do  
anything, you will hear the sound of  
the broad axe on that bridge in the  
shortest possible time. I will not  
sleep at my post. I tell my Temper-  
ance friends that although I belong  
to no Temperance society, in principle  
and in practice I am one of them-  
selves, and in me they may rely  
upon finding a champion. You know  
I have a cheap law bill. I hope yet  
to have that upon the Statute Book.

I would have the large fees of the  
Judge of Probates cut down, and I  
am far from satisfied with the way in  
which that office is being conducted.  
When a man is overwhelmed with  
public business, like Mr. Chandler,  
he cannot give that constant atten-  
tion to an office like the Judge of  
Probates, which is required. It is  
wrong that the business of suitors  
should be delayed by Mr. Chandler's  
frequent absence. I know I shall  
lose friends by thus speaking, but I  
feel as I speak, and if I am right  
and you endorse my sentiments, I  
shall be happy to serve you.  
CHAS. WARD, Esq.

You may be surprised to see a  
mere boy before you, asking your  
suffrages. I come however as a rep-  
resentative of the laboring classes,  
and should I get my election I will  
do my best to advocate equal rights  
and equal privileges, to protect and  
support a liberal and responsible  
Government. I will do all I can for  
your benefit, if you will give me a  
voice. It may be necessary for law-  
yers to represent you; but it is just  
as necessary for some of the laboring  
class to represent you also. You  
will agree with me that the man who  
is brought up on luxuries from his  
cradle has not the sympathy that one  
who has undergone the hardships  
of labor. The early part of my life  
I worked on a farm, and for fourteen  
years I have worked as a mechanic;  
and I do not hesitate to say that few  
men know the resources, the wants  
and necessities of this country better  
than I do. I was the first candidate  
that advocated direct taxation for  
schools, and I believe the property  
of the country should educate the  
children of the country. I believe  
the jurisdiction of magistrates  
should be increased; as under the  
present system if you wish to collect  
\$2 1/2 lbs. you have got to travel all  
the way to Dorchester, or else aban-  
don ten dollars of the amount.—  
The County Court was a machine  
invented to stow away old politicians.  
It has fourteen clerks and five judges,  
and costs from \$25 to \$30,000 per year,  
which ought to go on the by-roads  
and to repair bridges. Many a man  
I know has gone into the woods to  
settle and for want of a little en-  
couragement from Government have  
left the country. You can hardly  
count the value of the men or their  
loss to the County when they leave.  
The best of our people leave our  
shores by hundreds. You are de-  
pressed and depopulated. In 1863  
we imported \$7,500,000—amount of  
revenue \$767,000; in 1868, in con-  
federation, we imported \$6,500,000—  
amount of revenue \$886,000. Does  
not that show increased taxation? I  
need not tell you how tea, sugar &c.,  
have gone up. We pay into the  
Dominion about \$1,000,000; we re-  
ceive back \$700,000. Dead loss  
\$300,000, vast by the customs' ar-  
rangement. You in short pay \$200  
to \$1,000 of the Canadians. They  
have bought the Red River Country;  
they are deepening canals and carry-  
ing on other vast public works.  
What are we getting done here?  
True they are building the Interco-  
lonial, but don't you pay postage on  
newspapers stamp duties and excise  
duties? If ever I am elected I will  
raise my voice for retrenchment. The  
Legislative Council should be abol-  
ished. It is wrong they should waste so  
many thousands of your money, when  
to use Wetmore's own words, take  
out those who were too old to write  
and those who could not write, only  
two or three would be left. The  
Probate fees should be reduced. The  
French population of this country  
have reclaimed marshes and cleared  
the woods. They should have our  
sympathy. Should you elect as a  
representative of the laboring classes,  
I will not be afraid to perform my  
duty.

CHAS. G. PALMER, Esq.  
He had been solicited by a large  
number of freeholders to come before  
you. He offered himself as a prac-  
tical man; a man who knows every  
part of this County, and the needs  
and requirements of the people. Is  
the little amount of By-Road money  
we now get distributed right? He  
emphatically said No! In October  
last, a great tidal wave destroyed  
our marsh roads and our bridges.  
Was money forthcoming to repair  
this great damage? Not a cent.  
Where does all the by-road money  
go? I will tell you,—on Allen's  
Creek Bridge and similar works not  
particularly required, and if required  
half the money spent ought to have  
gone. I don't blame my friends, the  
late representatives for this waste of  
public money—they were simply ig-  
norant of the wants of the country.  
Formerly—twenty years ago—before  
the death of Mr. Crane, when his  
father, Philip Palmer, and other  
farmers, represented this County,  
the country was being settled.—  
That was the time when the back  
woods were being cleared, and new  
thriving settlements were being ex-  
tending throughout the Province.

Why was the country so much more  
settled then than since? The reason  
is plain. The farmers that repre-  
sented us gave six pence per bushel  
on oats, for the first crop, one shil-  
ling on wheat, rye, &c., and large  
grants on by-roads. And these  
grants were properly distributed,  
which enabled the settler to get his  
seed, to make roads, and to get bread  
till his crop was harvested. His  
father, like himself, was a farmer  
and surveyor, and perfectly under-  
stood and met the requirements of  
the people. Since that time no man  
has represented the people who has  
had a similar knowledge, and who  
has given the backwoodsman similar  
encouragement. Well, where does  
all the money go to? The General  
Government now does the greater  
part of the business and in this Pro-  
vince there is entirely too much  
machinery. Reduce the salaries,—  
then there will not be so much con-  
tention among lawyers for office. The  
Commissioner of Works gets \$2,400  
a year, as a salary. He also got  
\$1,400 last year for coach hire and  
groceries! All coming out of you and  
out of me! Is not every bridge in the  
County going down? He never saw  
them in a worse condition, and hardly  
one dollar spent to improve them.  
What does the great commissioners of  
works do for his \$2,400 and \$1,400  
travelling expenses? Why, he rides  
around the country, and looks at the  
bridges falling into decay, and never  
does anything to check it. The Sur-  
veyor General gets \$2,400 a year,  
when his clerks do all the work and  
are paid for it. What occupied the  
House 56 days last winter? Why to  
argue and fight over the Botsford  
clockship, and after three weeks  
cravelling at your expense, gentle-  
men electors, they found they had  
not the power to decide it. But for  
that and the case of a St. John man  
in gaol the House could have done  
business of the county in 15 or 20  
days. He thought it unfair to make  
all the people in the county go to one  
end of it to Dorchester. Corner to  
collect sums over \$20,000. He would  
extend the jurisdiction of magistrates  
to \$100. He did not think King's  
school bill would be beneficial. It  
was too complicated; but would go  
in for a free school bill that would  
bear equally on the people. The re-  
duction of the enormous fees of the  
Probate Court had been agitated for  
years; nothing has been done, though  
every election big promises were  
made. I had nothing against Mr.  
Chandler the Judge, except he is  
Railway Commissioner and Legisla-  
tive Councillor and people can hardly  
ever catch him at home. Where  
people travel 50 miles to see him it  
is a great hardship. He thought the  
fees ought to be reduced and another  
man who has not so much business  
on hand appointed. The Legislative  
Council is no good, responsible to  
nobody, it represents nobody. It is  
no check at all upon Legislation—the  
people are the true checks. No one  
could point to one good act they have  
ever done. Let it be abolished.  
Mr. Palmer spoke also about reduc-  
ing the executive from 9 to 5 mem-  
bers. He had no Government Office,  
and sucked no Government tit. He  
had no political sins to answer for,  
and would give way to those who had.

JOSEPH L. MOORE, Esq.  
I am prepared to defend my public  
acts, since I was elected in 1868.  
Then I found a new House. I was  
a young politician, and I gave the  
Government the same indulgence I  
expected. At that time there was  
no organized Opposition. The first  
session I led on a fool's errand, for  
against a measure to increase the  
emoluments of King's College. In-  
stead of defeat we, in the end, con-  
quered. I supported the abolition of  
the Solicitor Generalship, and  
several seats in the Legislative  
Council. In 1869, I led the Op-  
position against King's School Bill.  
They brought it in the face of the  
session, when justice could not be  
done. It was Opposition justified  
under those circumstances? There  
was but one voice raised from all the  
Province; the voice of combination.  
It was going to impose an immense  
amount of direct taxation, that was  
coming soon enough without inviting  
it. If the country wants free  
schools, let us have a measure the  
people can approve of, and not a  
complicated piece of machinery. I  
am charged with not supporting the  
Government. They paid \$2000 for  
a little island down in St. George's—  
an island, when the season was favor-  
able, might grow two bushels of  
cranberries. They paid \$300 for  
another pretended claim. Mr. Moore  
then referred to the extravagance in  
fitting up Government House, and to  
the manner in which the Board of  
Works squandered public moneys.  
That gentleman travels nearly free,  
and yet year after year these ex-  
penses have enormously increased—  
from \$688 in 1866 to \$1400 in 1869.  
Am I to support such a Government  
as that? I have been attacked about

the distribution of money on Allen's  
Creek Bridge. I have only to say, I  
appointed the proper officer to do the  
work—the Supervisor, and he did it  
at what I am informed, a low cost.  
The matter is of no interest to me,  
and I believe you will endorse my  
conduct. I have been charged with  
supporting the Legislative Council  
and prolonging a long debate. That  
I deny. I thought the Legislative  
Council has the right to dismiss their  
own servant, and I believe my view  
will be sustained by the law officers  
of England. I am prepared to sup-  
port any measure to reduce the rep-  
resentation and I am in favor of a  
good sound common school bill. It  
has been used against me that I am  
brought out by a party, and forced  
upon this County. Gentlemen, my  
opponents pay a high compliment to  
the intelligence of the electors of this  
County. If I am offered the support  
of political leaders, am I expected to  
thrust it back in their faces? No! I  
am proud of their support. But you  
are your own masters; I am your  
servant, and you may judge me by  
the records of the country. I make  
no promises; they are easily made  
and easily forgotten. As to my fu-  
ture I appeal to my past record.—  
Even the government gave me the  
credit of being a most industrious  
member. I have heard it whispered,  
"Mr. Moore took a little less brandy  
it would be better." I am po hy-po-  
crite. I assert I never neglected my  
duties for any reasons of the kind. I  
do not attempt to justify in any in-  
temperate habits, and I trust in the  
future any such canvass will not have  
a chance to exist. Would it be right  
when I have just succeeded in  
getting a little experience and influ-  
ence, to turn me out? I have just  
learned the use of the tools; why put  
in a green hand to learn the trade  
again? This is a most intelligent  
constituency—a fair and honest one;  
that would be a remarkably good way  
of treating a man who has done his  
duty, and done it well?

BLISS BOTSFORD, Esq.  
In coming before you again to ask  
your suffrages, I have no object but  
to serve you, to be elected or re-  
jected by you. Mr. Gilbert, in his  
speech, accuses the Legislature of  
wasting time. The House of As-  
sembly, which I had the honor of  
being the head of, by your suffrages,  
had nothing to do with the displace-  
ment of Mr. Geo. Botsford, or the  
wasting of time. It was the work  
of a weak, imbecile and extravagant  
Government. As I have had nothing  
to do with it, it is unfair to mix me  
with it. When Mr. Gilbert re-  
peated the foul slanders that George  
Botsford imported aunt sallies and  
other articles, at the country's ex-  
pense, he indorses the foul slander.  
I am well aware that printed slips,  
containing copies of invoice of ar-  
ticles ordered for Legislative Council,  
were industriously circulated in this  
County. But why were they not cir-  
culated elsewhere? They were cir-  
culated here to undermine me with  
my constituents. Why were they  
not published in the public prints of  
the day? Will tell you—the foul  
slandering slanders that George  
Botsford imported aunt sallies and  
other articles, at the country's ex-  
pense, he indorses the foul slander.  
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Botsford imported aunt sallies and  
other articles, at the country's ex-  
pense, he indorses the foul slander.

Speaker, in order that he might com-  
municate between the House of As-  
sembly and Government House, a  
distance of over a mile. I consider  
the coach as a positive saving. Mr.  
Botsford then read the following  
letter:

Fredericton, June 24.

HON. MR. SPEAKER:

You will see in the last Journal of  
the House of Assembly in the con-  
tingencies a number of amounts  
for gloves, neck-ties, &c., which is  
stated below: S. A. Purdy, \$26.96;  
Thomas Logan, \$20.80; Dever  
Brothers, \$5.20; McPeake, \$2.30;  
T. G. O'Connor, \$5.60; Total, \$60.86.  
This amount is as follows: Hon'ble  
Speaker, \$38.57; Messengers: Door-  
keeper, &c., \$16.72; C. P. Wetmore  
and J. Richards, \$5.57; Total,  
\$60.86. G. G. Hunt's bill is \$7.31;  
in this is a set of brushes and comb  
for the Speaker's room, also two  
other sets for other rooms, also one  
bottle cologne which was got for  
purifying rooms, water-closet, &c.  
This article has been used the three  
last sessions. All the above pur-  
chased by myself and for the use of  
the house, and have been ordered by  
contingent committees ever since I  
have been Sergeant-at-arms, and I  
believe for many years before. The  
bottle of "Lavender" results in my  
bill—one pair of lavender gloves.  
As regards gold pencils, I say most  
positively that nothing of the kind  
has been got by me, either for Speak-  
er or any one. As regards the con-  
tingencies of the last session, Mr.  
Speaker, I am prepared to say that I  
have most carefully carried out your  
instructions, which was to be careful  
in the purchases and consult with the  
contingent committee, which I have  
done.

Yours respectfully,  
A. T. COBURN,  
Sergeant-at-arms.

The lavender gloves I ordered the  
Sergeant-at-arms to procure. Because  
the white ones became so easily stain-  
ed. Those gloves I wore a fortnight.  
The saving was something. Thus  
my economy has been twisted into a  
proof of extravagance. Mr. Co-  
burn's letter speaks for itself, and as  
for other items I got no benefit from  
them and know nothing of them.  
Gentlemen, this is a very paltry  
charge that I am called upon to  
explain. Fifteen years have I been  
in public life, and I might well con-  
sider this a happy day that my en-  
emies can bring no more serious  
charge against me than that I was  
extravagant to the extent of \$100—  
a dunsy charge that I have torn into  
shreds. Mr. Hanington unfairly at-  
tacked me in his own meeting, and  
said he paid for his hat. In 1863  
Mr. Hanington, as Speaker, got nine  
pounds in contingencies; in 1864 he  
got \$4 1/2 lbs. 6d. Mr. H. said he  
thought it was for a platform; but  
he is not such a fool as to give his  
receipt for a platform! As far as the  
hat is concerned, he is as deep in the  
mud as I am in the mire! The voice  
of myself and colleagues was not im-  
potent in the House. Your influence  
exercised through me was sufficient to  
give me the Speakership. My voice  
was raised for cutting down the salary  
of Receiver General from \$2400 to  
\$1600; for the emigration scheme,  
and for the Disqualification Bill. My  
opposition was never factious. And  
gentlemen, if your confidence in me  
is unshaken, I shall not rest day or  
night until I root out every Dominion  
officer that fattens in our Legislature.  
They are the worms that canker at  
the vitals of this country. Let  
the Legislative Council be abol-  
ished at once, rather than our Local  
Legislature should be crippled and  
imposed upon by those under Domi-  
nion influence. I was offered a seat  
in the Executive, with the temptation  
of the Surveyor Generalship; but it  
was a corrupt Government, and thank  
God I had the plainness to refuse!  
(Mr. Botsford here gave statistics to  
show the extravagance of the Executive  
in 1868.) These are some of the  
expenses of that Government which  
I am charged with not supporting!  
That is the Government that tries to  
crush me because I accepted the  
Speaker's perquisite of a hat! When  
we asked them for money for roads  
and bridges injured by the Great  
Tidal Wave, they told us there was  
no money. Considering their extrava-  
gance, we could expect nothing  
else. Last session they paid Rich-  
ards \$300 in excess of estimates, and  
\$200 to engraving clerks. For sim-  
ply folding the Journals of the House  
they paid \$240.00 I raised my voice  
against that grant of \$2000 to Frye,  
\$1200 to Needham and \$32,000 to  
Woodstock R. R. because they were  
simply to buy three auctioneers to  
the Government. Could I support  
such a Government as that? To  
the grant of \$1000 to the Governor's  
Secretary and \$14,000 to Govern-  
ment House, I was opposed. In the  
canvass against me, my name has  
been linked with the family compact;  
that is most unfair. My own brother  
and the Chandler's thrust me out.

Now when the compact is broken and  
dead, am I to be linked with them?  
Gentlemen I trust your answer at  
the polls will be no!

D. L. HANINGTON, Esq.

was late in speaking, and said he  
considered the old members had a  
right to speak first. This is the first  
time I have asked your suffrages. I  
did not offer before because there was  
a combination of two political parties  
against me. At the last election Mr.  
Moore sounded the retrogressive  
alarm; he would reduce expenses and  
put the money on roads and bridges.  
To-day it has been shown at what a  
ruinous extravagant rate our Pro-  
vincial Government has been carried  
on, and we have less money now than  
ever for our roads and bridges. It  
was made a canvass against me that  
I am a Confederate, and an answer-  
able for the extravagance at Ottawa  
and Fredericton. The question of  
confederation is past and gone, and  
some of my strongest supporters are  
Anti-confederates. Gentlemen, you  
will not allow such a canvass as that  
to operate against me. What have  
the old members ever done? Did  
they check expenses any? did they  
bring in any measure of retrenchment  
or reform? No. Mr. Botsford said  
in the parish of Botsford that I was  
one of those who taxed your flour.  
Was that measure carried in the  
Senate by a majority of four only?  
Where was Senator Botsford then?  
Where was his brother-in-law, Sena-  
tor Hazen? Where were they that  
their voices were not raised against  
it? I have been called an upstart.  
I am one of yourselves; and is there  
anything wrong in a young man  
seeking honorable agencies of promo-  
tion? There is a strong combination  
to defeat me; I know you will not be  
influenced by such things. I ask you  
not to vote for me if you think I am  
not fit to represent you. I have listen-  
ed to the charges against my fa-  
ther; I know he paid the expenses of  
his own contingencies. The Speaker  
has stated the charge for gloves was  
\$39; but if one pair of gloves lasted  
a fortnight, how was it he required  
so many? Tilley is charged with  
publishing the invoice, but it was  
brought before the contingent com-  
mittee. Twelve hundred dollars for  
fifty-eight days! Should not the  
country know about it? We are  
going in debt year by year. They  
say the revenue is small. If you do  
not stop the small leaks in a mill-dam  
it will soon be destroyed. I think  
your money should be put on roads  
and bridges, and like interest. They  
say I am not in favor of the school  
law. Why cannot they express their  
opinions on it without seeking a per-  
sonal quarrel with the Haningtons.  
You will never find me unwilling to  
support a fair school bill. King's  
bill was too expensive and compli-  
cated. Believes with the present  
school money every child in the  
country could be educated. It costs  
now \$25000 a year for school. There  
are 9000 children fit for schooling,  
and \$2.00 each ought to educate  
them.—Having worked on my father's  
farm, till I was 19 years old, I know  
as much hard work as is any of  
you, and I think you will find me  
well informed upon the agricultural  
wants and capabilities of this coun-  
try. It is true, I will make a new  
member, but I studied in an Agency  
General's office and to politics I have  
been schooled since I was in the  
cradle. I go for reducing or abol-  
ishing the Legislative Council, when  
the country says so. My father  
would support any such measure.  
The expenses of legislating are too  
great. The Speaker should pay his  
own expenses. My father, when  
Speaker, did so. The canvass in  
Botsford is I will hurt McQueen; in  
Dorchester that I will hurt Moore  
and Landry, and at Moncton that I  
will hurt Botsford. It cannot come  
to a tie between me and all the  
others. I think the French popula-  
tion should have a member, and I  
and my friends will support Landry.  
Was Moore right in saying a young  
member should not go? If so it  
affects Landry more than myself. It  
has been said we want to sell the  
oyster beds at Shediac. It is false.  
That matter has been satisfactorily ex-  
plained at Shediac. (A voice